

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health,



Dr. E. H BEYNON HOPKINS,
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H.

for the Year ended 31st December, 1956

"Mercury" Offices, Llanelli.

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BOROUGH OF LLANELLY

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEES

(as at December, 1956).

The Mayor, Alderman Frederick Howells, J.P.

The Deputy Mayor, Alderman J. Zammit.
(Ex-officio members).

Councillor R. E. Bonnell (Chairman, Health Committee)

Councillor William Davies (Chairman, Housing Committee).

Alderman D. J. Williams.

Alderman T. Glanville Williams, M.Sc.

Councillor W. Douglas Hughes, J.P.

Councillor A. J. Evans.

Councillor Dr. H. D. Llewellyn, J.P.

Councillor Phillip J. Zammit.

Co-opted members of Housing Committee :

Mrs. E. Beynon.

Mrs. Harry Morris.

Mrs. S. L. Morris.

Mrs. E. Williams.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. E. H. BEYNON HOPKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :

J. E. MARKS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors :

D. H. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

P. H. DANIEL, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector :

H. V. L. THOMAS.

Clerical Staff :

A. G. BEYNON (Retired 9th July, 1956).

C. I. JONES (Appointed 9th April, 1956).

Miss E. A. GLIDDON (Appointed Temporary, 10th October, 1955).

Veterinary Inspector :

K. J. MACKAY, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Health Inspectors' Assistant :

A. W. TOFT.

Rodent Control Operator :

W. H. GRIFFITHS.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1956**

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1956 on the health
administration of the Borough.

In doing so, I would like to thank the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors for their assistance and kindness during the year.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designa-
tion) Act, 1956, came into force changing the designation of
Sanitary Inspectors to Public Health Inspectors, a designation
far more in keeping with the nature of their present-day
environmental health work.

I wish to thank my Staff for their unfailing assistance and
devotion to duty and I would particularly mention Mr. A. G.
Beynon, of the Clerical Staff, who retired in July after a long
and faithful service to the Town Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. BEYNON HOPKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Hall Street,
Llanelly.

July, 1957.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1956

Area of Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069 acres
Ward 1	.....	.....	.....	534 acres	
Ward 2	.....	.....	.....	733 acres	
Ward 3	.....	.....	.....	802 acres	
Population (1951 Census)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,329
Population (Registrar General's Estimated mid-year 1956)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,900
Density (persons per acre)	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.4
Dwelling houses in Borough inhabited at end of 1956	.....				9,397
Rateable Value	£405,220
Product of a Penny Rate		£1,571

Live Births

Male	199	Female	200	Total	399
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Deaths

Male	265	Female	218	Total	483
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Deaths (65 and over)

Male	179	Female	157	Total	336
------	-----	--------	-----	-------	-----

Still Births

Male	11	Female	5	Total	16
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Death of Infants under 1 year

Male	5	Female	3	Total	8
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Death of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal Deaths)

Male	4	Female	2	Total	6
------	---	--------	---	-------	---

There were 17 Illegitimate live births—8 male and 9 female.

There were no Illegitimate still births.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate	Rate for England and Wales
Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population			
Live Births	12.51	12.38	15.6
Deaths	15.14	13.02	11.7
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births	38.55		23.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	20.05		23.8

Year 1956	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births	Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 re- lated live births	Illegiti- macy rate per 1,000 total live births
Llanelly	—	20.05	38.55	15.04	42.6
England and Wales .....	.56	23.8	23.0	16.9	46.0

Live Births

399 Live Births were registered giving an adjusted birth rate of 12.38 compared with 12.15 for 1955 and 12.75 for 1954.

The Illegitimacy rate was 42.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 38.07 for the previous year and a rate of 46 for England and Wales.

Still Births

16 Still Births were registered for 1956 compared with 11 for 1955 and 13 for 1954.

There were no Illegitimate Still Births compared with 1 for 1955 and none for 1954.

Infant Mortality

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1956 compared with 10 in 1955 and 11 in 1954. Of these, 6 were neonatal deaths compared with 6 for 1955, and 9 in 1954

The causes of death of children under four weeks (i.e. neonatal mortality) were Congenital Debility (1) Subdural Haemorrhage (1) Asphyxia Neonatorum (1) Exomphalos (2) Fibrositic Disease of Pancreas (1).

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births was as follows :—
20.05 for 1956. 25.38 for 1955. 26.07 for 1954.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

The continued decrease in infant mortality leaves no room for complacency when considered in the light of the relatively large increase in still births and it is again stressed that full use of ante-natal clinics, family doctor, etc., should be made by the patient as soon as she is sure that she is pregnant, for it is an undisputed fact, that a large number of the complications of pregnancy and parturition can be prevented provided the patient presents herself early enough for treatment.

Causes of Deaths in Llanelly Borough in 1956

(Registrar-General's Statistics)

			Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	.....	.....	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	.....	.....	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	.....	.....	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	.....	.....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	.....	.....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	.....	.....	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	.....	.....	—	—	—
8. Measles	.....	.....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.....	.....	6	12	18
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.....	.....	18	1	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	.....	.....	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.....	.....	—	7	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.....	.....	26	25	51
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.....	.....	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	.....	.....	1	5	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	.....	.....	28	40	68
18. Coronary disease, angina	.....	.....	49	18	67
19. Hypertension with heart disease	.....	.....	7	3	10
20. Other heart diseases	.....	.....	21	33	54
21. Other circulatory disease	.....	.....	18	14	32
22. Influenza	.....	.....	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	.....	.....	6	1	7
24. Bronchitis	.....	.....	15	5	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	.....	.....	6	1	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.....	.....	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.....	.....	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	.....	3	5	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	.....	9	—	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.....	.....	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	.....	.....	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.....	.....	35	33	68
33. Motor vehicle accidents	.....	.....	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	.....	.....	7	4	11
35. Suicide	.....	.....	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	.....	.....	—	—	—
All causes			265	218	483

The main causes of death in the Borough during 1956 compared with 1955 were as follows :

	1956.			1955.	
1. Cardiovascular conditions	231	47.8%	.....	225	43.3%
2. Cancers of various kinds	101	20.9%	.....	91	17.5%
3. Respiratory diseases (exclud- ing Tuberculosis and Cancer)	35	7.3%	.....	83	15.9%
4. Accidents	13	2.7%	.....	14	2.7%

As in previous years most of the accidents causing death occurred chiefly to old people. Most of these were due to falls in the homes. In order to minimise these accidents, pamphlets were distributed to each of the Old Age Pensioners meeting rooms in the Borough, giving advice and information on some of the main causes of these accidents.

Good lighting on stairs, nothing left lying about to cause falls, no highly polished floors, properly guarded fires are some of the precautions that can be taken to prevent such accidents.

Deaths in the Borough exceeded births by 84. The population as estimated by the Registrar General has decreased from 34,329 in the 1951 Census to 31,900 (mid-1956). This is partly accounted for by rehousing of the younger families in the Borough Council Housing Estates in the Llanelly R.D.C. area.

The adjusted birth rate for the Borough is again lower than that for England and Wales, whilst the death rate is higher.

Cancer

Cancer deaths increased from 91 in 1955 to 101 in 1956, 50 male, 51 female. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus remained at 18 for males as in 1955.

There is a welcome decrease in cancer of the breast from 13 in 1955 to 6 in 1956. Again it must be stressed that early treatment of this condition gives almost a 100% cure rate.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The striking reduction in the number of deaths due to diphtheria from 2,000 per annum to the present figure speaks for itself as to the value of immunisation.

Each generation has however to be reminded that as long as this disease exists in the community, it is only by maintaining a high percentage of immunisation in that community can the danger of an epidemic due to this disease be avoided.

Immunization figures in Llanelly Borough during 1953-56 :—

Year.	Ages in Years.		Boosters.	Total.
	0—5	5—15		
1953	243	2	10	255
1954	282	54	461	797
1955	238	5	9	252
1956	282	5	5	292

The importance of Immunization is shown from the figures for deaths from, and notifications of diphtheria for England and Wales since 1948.

Year.		Deaths.		Notifications.
1948	.....	156	.....	3575
1949	.....	84	.....	1890
1950	.....	49	.....	962
1951	.....	33	.....	664
1952	.....	32	.....	376
1953	.....	23	.....	266
1954	.....	9	.....	173
1955	.....	11	.....	161
1956		8		63

From the figures, it may be seen that diphtheria is becoming an increasingly rare condition. Immunization under such conditions is essential if large and possibly serious outbreaks of the disease are to be avoided in the future.

Smallpox

Roughly 75% of all cases notified are in Asian countries, chiefly India and Pakistan. The disease usually appears only in sporadic form in communities in which the bulk of the people are vaccinated. It is, however, the disease most commonly reported as "infecting" and causing ships and occasionally aeroplanes to be placed in quarantine and will remain a danger until improved health services throughout the world would have raised herd immunity by vaccination.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were reported during 1956. Vaccination of school children was commenced, the following being the numbers for the whole county.

Children who received the full course of two injections	1149
Children who received one injection	57

Scarlet Fever

Twenty-five cases were reported during the year, 16 male and 9 female. This figure shows an increase as compared with 20 for 1955.

Whooping Cough

Fifty-one cases were notified (24 males and 27 females), as compared with thirty-one for 1955 and nineteen for 1954.

Measles

As expected, there was no general outbreak of measles. 28 cases (8 males and 20 females) were reported as against 849 for 1955.

Food Poisoning

Four cases were notified during the year but only one case was confirmed as being food poisoning. The patient aged 2 years 3 months, was confirmed as having Salmonella Typhi Murium infection. The child was admitted to Hill House Hospital. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the spread of the illness.

It was not possible to isolate the source of the illness. All faeces of contacts were reported negative.

	Poliomyelitis					
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Paralytic	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified	16	9	24	27	—	—
Final numbers after correction :—						
Under 1 year	—	—	5	5	—	—
1 year	—	—	3	5	—	—
2 years	—	—	2	4	—	—
3 years	—	—	4	4	—	—
4 years	—	—	2	2	—	—
5—9 years	2	1	8	6	—	—
10—14 years	8	5	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	3	2	—	—	—	—
25 and over	3	1	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	16	9	24	27	—	—

	Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction :—								
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Pneumonia		Smallpox		Encephalitis			
					Infective		Post Infectious	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified.....	32	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction :—								
Under 5 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	32	18	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
Final numbers after correction :—								
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1

	Respiratory		Tuberculosis		Other		Other Notifiable Diseases			
			Meninges and C.N.S.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Original	Final		
Numbers originally notified	26	18	....	..	1	3	M.	F.	M.	F.
Final numbers after correction :							Puerperal Pyrexia			
Under 5 years	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	3
5—14 years	3	2	....	....	....	....
15—24 years	6	6	....	....	....	1				
25—44 years	7	7	....	....	....	2				
45—64 years	10	2	....	....	....	....
65 and over	1	....	....	....	....	....
Age unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (all ages)	26	18	....	..	1	3				

TABLE SHOWING TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OVER THE LAST 40 YEARS

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Non-Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Non-Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population
1913	67	1.99	33	.98	32	.95	7	.21
1923	88	2.3	35	.9	49	1.23	12	.3
1933	47	1.23	16	.36	30	.78	4	.10
1938	33	.89	12	.32	23	.62	4	.10
1943	42	1.20	13	.42	26	.60	3	.09
1951	42	1.24	9	.26	13	.31	5	.14
1952	43	1.3	2	.06	7	.21	1	.03
1953	36	1.1	7	.2	7	.21	2	.06
1954	37	1.13	11	.3	10	.31	1	.03
1955	29	0.90	11	.34	8	.24		.....
1956	44	1.38	4	.12				
Figures for England Wales for 1956					4851	.109	522	.012

Tuberculosis

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis (all kinds) notified in year per 1,000 population	1.5
No. of respiratory cases notified during year per 1,000 population	1.38

For the first time in the town's history it is gratifying to report that there were no deaths during the year attributable to Tuberculosis as compared with 8 during the previous year. The Respiratory Tuberculous death rate for England and Wales was .109 per 1,000 population. The number of respiratory cases notified increased by 15 but non-respiratory notifications decreased by 7.

The treatment of Tuberculous patients is undertaken by the Regional Hospital Boards through the Chest Physicians.

Enquiries regarding the domicilliary care of tuberculous patients should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The County Council will assist in the domicilliary care of tuberculous and other patients, by the provision on loan, or otherwise, of beds, bedding, sickroom equipment and home-help assistance. In addition, sleeping out shelters are available for certain tuberculous patients.

In certain cases, assistance may be given to relatives visiting tuberculous patients in hospitals over forty miles away.

Efforts to minimise the effect and stop the spread of the disease must be continued, the basic essentials being a good standard of living, clean air, wholesome food and a high standard of housing.

Mass Radiography

In conjunction with the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, a visit of a Mass X-ray Unit took place in June and was located at the Market Hall. This Unit also visited many of the local works and I would like to thank the Management and staffs for their ready co-operation in ensuring the success of these visits.

A number of sessions were set aside for schoolchildren, and I would like to thank the Staff of these schools for their co-operation and their willingness to participate in this vital work.

Details of Mass Radiography Survey at Llanelly, 1956 :

Survey Group	Total No. Examined	No. found to be abnormal	Referred to Chest Physician for further Investigation	Found to have Tuberculous lesions	Other Pulmonary abnormalities
General Survey at Market Hall	6964	661	62		599
School Children	2134	70	14		56
Schools' Staff	158	1	—		1
Works Surveys	2879	414	45		369
Total	12135	1146	121	35*	1025

* 5 of these were resident in the borough.

At this stage I would like to draw attention to considerable amount of work done by the Chest Physician, Dr. D. B. Llewellyn-Morgan and his Assistant Dr. B. N. Davies at the Chest Clinic, Capel. They examined 2,930 new cases during the year ending 31st March, 1956, which entailed 9,163 attendances (new and old cases).

A fixed mass radiography unit operates at Trinity Place, Swansea (near the Central Police Station). School children should attend between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on Mondays. Other patients can attend as follows :—

Mondays—2 to 4 p.m.

Tuesdays and Wednesdays—10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 to 4 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Thursdays and Fridays—10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 to 4 p.m.

Isolation Hospitals

Cases of infectious diseases from the Borough are sent either to the West Wales Isolation Hospital, Tumble, or to Hill House Hospital, Swansea.

During the year cases suffering from the following diseases were admitted :—

Chicken Pox	.....	.....	.....	1
Chorea	.....	.....	.....	2
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastro Enteritis	.....	.....	.....	5
Measles	.....	.....	.....	3
Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	7
Rheumatic Fever	.....	.....	.....	1
Scabies	.....	.....	.....	1
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	1

Sonne Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	2
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	1
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	3

Laboratory Facilities

During the year a new Public Health Laboratory was opened in Swansea ; specimens can now be sent either to Swansea or to the Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen.

The following specimens were sent to the Laboratories for examination :

Faeces	25	Water	39
Milk	22	Foods	3
Ice Cream	56		

Vapour Gas Disinfectors

This is jointly owned by the Llanelly Borough, Llanelly Rural, Burry Port Urban and Kidwelly Borough Councils.

GENERAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Clinics :

Clinic	Where Held	When Held	Times
Infant Welfare	" Brynmair," Goring Road.	Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays.	2-4 p.m. each day.
Ante-Natal	Do.	Tuesdays	9.30 a.m.—12 noon 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Gynaecological	Nursing Institute, Goring Road.	2nd and last Friday in each month.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea.	Males : Mondays Wednesdays	2 p.m.—7 p.m. 6 p.m.
		Females : Wednesdays	3 p.m.
	Llanelly General Hospital.	Specialist in attendance. Males : Thursdays	6.30 p.m.- 9 p.m.
		Females : Wednesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
		Treatment only Daily Saturdays	7.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. 7.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Bay View, Capel Road.	Daily	9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Immunization	" Brynmair," Goring Road	Last Friday every month.	10—11.30 a.m.
Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinic.	Llanelly General Hospital	Mondays	2 p.m.

Local Hospitals

There are four local hospitals, the Llanelly General Hospital of 164 beds ; the Bryntirion Hospital of 137 beds ; the Glasfryn Maternity Hospital of 12 beds.

Cilymaenllwyd was opened in November by the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P., as a hospital for post-operative and preconvalescent cases. This hospital can accommodate a total of 43 cases in eleven wards, not one of which will contain more than six beds.

Provision has been made for the reception of both male and female patients, who will be transferred for recuperation following discharge from the Llanelly and District General Hospital.

Plans are being made for costly extensions to the Llanelly General and Bryntirion Hospitals. It is to be hoped that these plans will be realised.

Gynaecological Clinic

Under the arrangements of the County Council a Clinic is held at the Nursing Institute, Goring Road, Llanelly, twice monthly for married women requiring advice on birth control on medical grounds. Medical practitioners requiring the attendance of patients at the Clinic are required to send full particulars under confidential cover, to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods which were formerly distributed by the Ministry of Food, are now distributed under arrangements of the of the Carmarthenshire County Council.

The centre is open daily at the Old Town Hall.

Home Nursing Equipment

Sick-room and nursing articles and equipment required for patients at home can be obtained as follows :

(a) Red Cross Society, Lucania Buildings :
6.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m. each evening.

(b) From the County Medical Officer of Health.

Equipment provided under these arrangements include air beds, air rings, bed cradles, bed pans, back rests, crutches, urinals, waterproof sheets, etc. Patients are charged according to the family circumstances and the cost of the article.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service is organized by the Carmarthenshire County Council. The area organizer is available for interviews, etc., at Llanelly House, Bridge Street, on Monday and Wednesday afternoons between 2 and 4 p.m.

Home Helps are provided during the laying-in period in maternity cases where the patient has no relative available to undertake the domestic duties of the home, and also in certain cases of sickness or need. For those on National Assistance, domestic help on a more limited scale can be arranged, when needed, through the National Assistance Board.

The Health Department collaborate closely with the officials responsible for the services enumerated above.

Mental Health Service

The Officer duly authorised to take initial proceedings under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, for the provision and care and treatment of persons in the area suffering from mental illness is Mr. D. A. John, 61, Llandafen Road, Pemberton, Llanelly.

Mental Defectives

The Carmarthenshire County Council is responsible for the ascertainment, supervision and general welfare of mental defectives.

Supervisory home visits are made by a Social Worker and a Home Teacher is also employed for the home teaching of mental defectives.

During the year an Occupation Centre was opened at the Old Nevill's Foundry Offices, Ann Street, Llanelly. At present there are 25 pupils from Llanelly and District on the register and their activities include, paper work, baskets, mats and rug making. Carpentry is being taught to the elder pupils and it is hoped to include gardening in the curriculum for the new year.

Blood Transfusion Service

There is a small Blood Bank at the Llanelly General Hospital and the services of a Pathologist with three trained Technicians are available.

Blood Grouping and Cross Matching are part of the normal Laboratory routine and a twenty-four hour service is maintained for emergencies.

During 1956, the following usage of blood and plasma took place in the Llanelly Hospitals :—

		Whole Blood.		Plasma.		Equivalent donations.
General Hospital	.....	505	.....	67	.....	672
Bryntirion	.....	—	.....	—	.....	—
Glasfryn	.....	10	.....	2	.....	15
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	.....	515	.....	69	.....	687
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Donations of blood received in Llanelly area :—

Llanelly Town Sessions	.....	.....	203
Morris Motors, Felinfoel	.....	.....	62
R. N. Store Depot, Llangennech	.....	.....	120
			<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	385
			<hr/>

Donations received as percentage of blood and Plasma used :—

(1) In Llanelly Area.....	.....	56%
(2) In Glantawe Group Area .....	.....	47.4%
(3) In Welsh Region as a whole .....	.....	83.8%

It will, unfortunately be readily observed, that in this area and throughout Wales the demand is by no means covered by supply.

Most people can donate blood to the Blood Bank, and the amount of blood taken is quickly replaced from the body's reserve. This reserve is replaced in a matter of days.

It is to be hoped that when the Blood Transfusion unit visits this area in future, it will meet with a much greater response.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The local Inspector's address is—64, Felinfoel Road, Llanelly (Phone 1441).

National Assistance Act, Section 47

No action was taken under this Act during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply

The Corporation Waterworks undertakings consist of :—

- (a) The Cwmlledi Reservoir constructed in 1878, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.
- (b) The Upper Lliedi Reservoir constructed in 1904, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.
- (c) The river intake on the Gwendraeth Fach which affords a supply of 3 million gallons per day.
- (d) An intake on the River Towy designed to abstract 6.1 million gallons per day of which one million gallons per day is reserved for the Carmarthen Rural District Council, half a million gallons per day for the Llandeilo Rural District Council and 600,000 gallons per day for the Llanelly Rural District Council.
- (e) There are two systems of mains supplying the Borough limits : (i) a domestic main which delivers water treated by Slow Sand Filters and Chloramine, and (ii) trade water mains which deliver (chlorinated) water only for industrial purposes.

The expansion of the Corporation's water undertaking over the past 100 years has been a vital factor in the growth and development of the town which has an area of 2,069 acres. The Corporation are also the water authority for some 2,492 acres in the Llanelly Rural District and in all serve a population of approximately 46,000.

The total resources available are about 12 million gallons daily, leaving a margin of four million gallons of water for new industries. In addition, under their 1920 Water Act, the Corporation possess Parliamentary Powers to abstract all the water from the Gwendraeth Fach watershed, which when developed, can give additional storage of 600 million gallons.

During 1956 the quantity of water pumped into the reservoir was 1,033,107,000 gallons, 197,231,000 gallons more than in 1955. 536,679,000 gallons were pumped in 169 pumping days from the Gwendraeth Fach River and 496,428,000 gallons in 158 pumping days from the River Towy.

Water Distribution in Corporation Water Limits

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes during the year was 2,459,348 gallons and for trade purposes 4,237,652 gallons.

The average daily consumption per head for domestic purposes was 53.9 gallons, this compares with 52.1 gallons for 1955.

The total number of houses—Borough and Rural—supplied with water was 13,461 for an estimated population of 45,657.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for 1956 was 43.25 inches as against 45.40 inches for 1955 and 72.41 inches for 1954. The average fall per year for the past 74 years has been 50.96.

Rain fell on 192 days and the maximum fall in 24 hours occurred on 28th September when 1.79 inches were recorded between 9 a.m. on 28th September and 9 a.m. on the 29th September.

Safeguarding the Water Supply

All the men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking are medically examined and have serological tests before being employed.

Water Analysis

The water for domestic supply is subjected to slow sand filtration and chloramine treatment. Monthly chemical and weekly bacteriological analyses of the water show that the final treatment is satisfactory. An additional water chlorinator has been purchased and installed at a cost of approximately £1,000, to ensure that an alternative to the existing chlorinator is immediately available. The necessity for increased filter bed capacity in the future is envisaged.

The samples taken on 11th December, 1956, for examination by Mr. H. J. Evans, County Analyst, Carmarthen, shewed the following results :—

No. 1 Domestic Supply. Lead service pipe at 113, Ann Street.
 No. 1A Domestic Supply. From Filter Beds. Raw water.
 No. 2 Industrial Supply. Hydrant at Marshfield Square.
 No. 3 Gwendraeth Supply. River at Kidwelly Intake.

	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3
pH Value	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.5
Colour (Hazen Units)	15	20	70	35
Parts per 100,000				
Free Ammonia	0.0158	0.0082	0.0083	0.0104
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0105	0.0094	0.0130	0.0232
Chlorides, as Cl	1.80	1.8	1.90	2.0
Calculated as Common Salt	3.00	3.0	3.14	3.3
Total Solids	8.8	8.1	16.2	23.9
Nitrates	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.24
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen consumed at 27 deg. C. :				
In 4 hours	0.134	0.139	0.168	0.215
In 15 minutes	0.067	0.076	0.104	0.116
Total Alkalinity, as CaCo ₃	3.00	3.25	8.0	15.0
Total Hardness	3.25	3.50	7.0	13.5

Sample No. 1

Lead in solution—0.02 parts per million.

Bacteriological Examinations

	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3
No. of organisms per c.c. developed on Agar during 48 hours at 37 deg. C.	5	13	8	504
developed on Agar during 48 hours at 22 deg. C.	21	125	65	Very Large
Coliform organisms per 100 c.cs.	3	18+	3	18+
Faecal Coli per 100 c.cs.	Nil	16	Nil	18+

Remarks

Nos. 1 and 1A : Treatment has removed some of the organic matter. Sterilisation has been effective, and the treated water is fit for drinking and all domestic purposes.

The amount of lead found present in solution (0.02 parts per million) was well below the limit considered to be potentially injurious to health.

No. 2 : Sterilisation has been effective.

No. 3 : A river water of a good degree of purity.

Sewerage

District.	Description of Sewer.
Machynis Sewer Outfall	18 in. diameter Salt Glaze Ware pipe.
Morfa Sewer Outfall	4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 0 in. culvert.
Northumberland Main Sewer Outfall.	4 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. egg shaped brick sewer.
Lead Works Sewer Outfall	3 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. egg shaped brick sewer.
Forge Sewer Outfall.....	24 in. diameter cast iron pipes.
Cefncaeau	Connected to Llanelly Rural District sewer by agreement.
Marble Hall	Connected to Llanelly Rural District sewer by agreement.

Disposal of Sewage

A new sewage ejector station is under construction to serve part of the Machynis area, this will be in operation in the early part of the new year and is in addition to the one situated at the rear of Lower Trostre Road, which serves that area.

Closet Accommodation

No. of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	57
No. of houses with pails contents of which the occupiers dispose of themselves	22
No. of houses with private cesspools	18

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Regular supervisory visits were made to the town's refuse tip. The condition and siting of the present refuse tip has been the subject of numerous complaints from householders in the area. Regular visits are made to the site by the Rodent Operator and treatment for rat infestation is carried out periodically.

It is suggested that effectively controlled tipping could be used in areas of the borough, to the benefit of the town.

The amount of refuse collected in the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957 was 13,405 tons (estimated) compared with the estimated total of 13,380 tons for the previous year.

Litter Baskets

Litter baskets are distributed in various parts of the town, but too much litter is still being thrown in the streets and not deposited in the receptacles provided.

Rivers and Streams

The River Lliedi passes through the town and is occasionally polluted by the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This was guarded against as much as possible.

HOUSING

A woman housing investigator, Mrs. O. Morris, S.R.N., visits all houses owned by the Corporation. Where conditions are unsatisfactory, the cases are investigated by members of the Health Department. In the allocation of Council houses, the staff of the Health Department schedule overcrowded houses, and when appropriate, make specific recommendations, especially in cases of tuberculosis.

Overcrowding

Total No. of overcrowded families at 31/12/1956	336
Approximate number of persons affected	1222
Total No. of applicants for Council houses	981

Provision of Houses

Up to the end of 1956 the Town Council had erected 2,751 dwelling houses of which 887 are situated in the Llanelly Rural District Council.

No. of houses in course of erection at 31/12/1955	Nil
No. of houses completed during 1956	2
No. of houses in course of erection at 31/12/1956	40
No. of houses erected by private enterprise	3

It is with a feeling of frustration that I report only two houses were completed in 1956 by the Borough Council, whilst the number of applications for rehousing increased from 765 at the end of 1955 to 981 at the end of 1956 and the number of overcrowded families rose from 221 at the end of December, 1955 to 336 at the end of December, 1956.

There are 34 families of graded Tuberculous cases waiting for rehousing of which 20 are living in overcrowded conditions.

Up to the present only families in the following categories have been considered for rehousing.

- (1) Scheduled overcrowded families.
- (2) Tuberculous families.
- (3) Families living in unfit houses.

Families and others living in shared houses with no overcrowded conditions have not as yet been considered. The problem of rehousing such families together with aged and sick people living in unsatisfactory conditions has yet to be tackled.

The Council has felt that the lowering of the housing grants together with the dear money policy of the government would be likely to put the rental of the houses built under such conditions at too high a level for the workers of the area to pay.

Shortage of building sites within the Borough has also had an adverse effect on building progress.

Inspections, etc.

Details of inspections are contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Slum Clearance

Some progress has been made in dealing with the unfit houses scheduled in my report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955.

Clearance Areas

Confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Globe Cottages Clearance Order, involving seven houses was received on 10th December, 1956.

Individual Unfit Houses

During the year action was taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, in eight cases and under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, in three cases.

The condemnation of each house involved the rehousing of the tenant with the consequent reduction of available houses for families in badly overcrowded premises.

In view of this, it was considered advisable to deal with unfit properties in small numbers from time to time, depending upon the number of Council houses becoming available.

Improvements Scheme

Under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1949, the Town Council carried out an Improvement Scheme, for the modernisation of 24 of its properties in Westbury Street.

Under Section 20 of this Act, 61 applications for improvement grants were granted by the Town Council during the financial year ending 31st March, 1957, amounting to £15,171.

Many private individuals have since taken advantage of the provisions contained in Section 20 of the Act, whereby grants of up to half the estimated cost of the improvements could be obtained with the result that a number of the older type dwelling houses have become fully modernised.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat and Other Foods.—Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., are visited regularly and particulars of condemnations are contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. K. J. Mackay, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough, assisted by the Public Health Inspectors, are responsible for the inspection and condemnation of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse.

Details of the numbers inspected and the condemnations are shewn in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—Six licences were granted by the Town Council during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is now the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the principal instrument for enforcing good food hygiene practices.

The new regulations which came into force during the year are centred on three aspects of food hygiene :—

1. The structural condition of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc.
2. The construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which food may come into contact.
3. Clean practices by food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling food.

In his Annual Report for the year 1955, Sir J. Charles, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health writes :

“A timely classification and consolidation of previous food legislation into the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the introduction therein of changes devised to meet modern conditions has furnished local authorities with a new and more effective legislative instrument for obtaining improvement in the hygienic treatment of food at all stages of its progress up to its presentation to the consumer. But as Dr. Ross points out, legislation alone cannot effect everything. Consumers themselves, who have not hitherto been conspicuous in their demands for the hygienic treatment of the food they purchase are a very necessary factor in obtaining the improvement which is so desirable and in keeping the standard of performance satisfactory. It is hoped that they will become more active participants in the national effort to provide clean and more attractively presented food.”

The Chief Public Health Inspector and the District Public Health Inspectors regularly inspect all food premises and have received, and are receiving the close co-operation of the trades people of the town in their willingness to put into effect any improvements required to conform with this new and vital legislation.

Milk Supply

No. of dairies in the Borough	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of pasteurising plants	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of distributors	.....	.....	.....	31

Regular inspections of all dairy premises in the Borough were made by the Public Health Inspectors and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

No. of dealers licensed to use designation " Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of dealers licensed to use designation " T.T./ Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of dealers licensed to use designation " Tuberculin Tested "	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of dealers' supplementary licences to use designation " Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	2

Pasteuriser's licences and Tuberculin Tested milk producer's licences are issued by the Carmarthenshire County Council and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sampling

Twenty-two samples of Pasteurised milk were taken to ascertain whether the standard was maintained. All complied with the Methylene Blue test.

The twenty-two samples were also examined by the Phosphatase test and all complied with the standard.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955

Under this Order, which became operative on the 21st March, 1955, Llanelly Borough was scheduled as a Specified Area where it will be illegal to sell for human consumption any milk which is not specially designated milk in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, or the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949-1953.

Ice Cream

No. of premises registered under the Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, for the

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	.....	.....	13
Sale only of ice cream	.....	.....	112

During the year fifty-six samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratories, for examination by the Methylene Blue tests with the following results :

47 were pronounced to be " Satisfactory " while 9 samples were stated to be " Unsatisfactory."

All the ice cream vendors are supplied with the results of the examination of samples from them and copies of the results are sent to manufacturers in cases where samples are taken from retailers only.

It is the practice for a Public Health Inspector to follow up unsatisfactory samples and take subsequent samples to ensure that the standard is improved.

The considerable improvement in the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream during the past few years is due to the attention given by the Public Health Inspectors to this commodity.

Food Premises registered under Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929

The number of food premises registered under the Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, for the preparation or manufacture of faggots, sausages and the curing of fish, is seven.

Slaughterhouse

It was reported that during the last eighteen months £6,000 had been spent on improvements at the Slaughterhouse. Further sums were spent on a new carcase splitting saw and an electric winch.

Markets—Modernization

The scheme for the modernization of the butchers' stalls at the market was commenced. It is hoped to have same completed in 1957, this will be a big step forward in the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations in the Llanelly Market.

Food Premises within the Borough

27	Bakers and Confectioners.
1	Brewery.
23	Butchers.
18	Cafes.
1	Cold Stores.
43	Confectioners.
16	Dairies.
2	Departmental Stores.
22	Factory Canteens.
22	Fish Friers.
15	Fishmongers.
18	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.

100	General Stores.
70	Grocers.
125	Ice Cream Premises.
113	Licensed Premises.
2	Mineral Water Factories.
2	Pickle Factories.
4	Restaurants.
6	School Kitchens.

In addition, the Corporation Market has the following permanent food stalls :—

15	Butchers.
5	Cafes.
18	Confectionery.
5	Fish—Dry.
6	Fish—Wet.
58	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.
19	Welsh Produce and Grocery.

MISCELLANEOUS

Atmospheric Pollution

The Clean Air, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1956, brings into operation as from 31st December, 1956, those provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which relate to the installation of new furnaces, the height of chimneys, research and publicity and the making of building bye-laws.

The Town Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Various factories were visited during the year following complaints of atmospheric pollution and thanks to the co-operation of the managements, efforts were made to minimise such pollution.

During the year special attention was paid to the pollution of the atmosphere by motor vehicle exhausts. My department collaborated with the Police in this matter and all transport companies approached, expressed their willingness to co-operate in the minimising or abolishing the nuisances complained of.

Moveable Dwellings

An increase in the number of complaints were received regarding gipsy encampments during the year and numerous visits had to be made by the staff to encourage these nomadic people to keep moving.

Most of the " gipsies " in the area are permanent residents in and around Llanelly. They will continue to present problems to the Local Authorities of the area until a satisfactory solution to the siting of their caravans or the housing of their families is found.

Offensive Trades

During the year an application was received under section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the renewal of the Consent to the continuation of the establishment of an offensive trade of rag and bone dealers in premises in Embankment Road.

This was acceded to conditionally.

The Town Council during the year also renewed its consent to the establishment of the trade of Gutscraper.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907

Under Section 86 of the above mentioned Act, eleven Dealers in Old Metals are registered by the Borough Council.

Swimming Pool

No progress has been made with the provision of a swimming pool in the Borough.

Paddling Pool

The paddling pool at Parc Howard was again a great attraction for the children during the hot weather.

United Nations Scholars

A number of scholars from overseas visited the town and district under the auspices of the United Nations, to study the life and social welfare of the country.

A letter of appreciation was received from the University Organiser for the co-operation given by the staff of the Public Health Department.

REPORT

of

Mr. J. E. MARKS, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

During the year 1,438 complaints were received by the Department as compared with 1,259 for the previous year. The complaints related to various nuisances; insanitary and overcrowded conditions in dwelling houses; unsatisfactory hygienic conditions in factories and other premises; rodent and insect infestations; unsound food; accumulations of refuse; atmospheric pollution; moveable dwellings; water supplies, etc. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and dealt with.

No. of persons, including property owners interviewed 3629

A great measure of success in securing compliance with the requirements of notices has been due to personal contact with owners or agents of properties, whenever possible.

Details of Inspections :**General Sanitation :**

Drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal	.....	.....	544
Drains and sewers tested	.....	colour	47
		volatile	46
		smoke	17

All complaints of choked and defective drains or sewers, or of leakage of cesspools, receive immediate attention and the team of flushers employed by the Corporation work in very close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors.

Water Supply 19

All defects, leakages, etc., discovered are reported to the Borough Surveyor and Engineer's Department.

Regular samples of the town's domestic water supply are taken by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examinations in addition to the samples submitted by the Borough Surveyor and Engineer's Department, for chemical and bacteriological analyses.

No. of samples taken (all satisfactory) 55

Refuse Collection and Disposal 96

These visits relate to complaints of indiscriminate dumping of domestic and trade refuse and includes supervisory visits to the town's refuse tip. The Department works in close co-operation with that of the Borough Surveyor and Engineer who is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse.

Abatement of Nuisances 1049

These inspections and re-inspections were mainly concerned with the disrepair of dwelling houses.

Offensive Trades 37

The two offensive trades established in the Borough are those of Gut Scraper and Rag and Bone Dealer. These are kept under regular observation.

Common Lodging House 13

There is one Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 68 lodgers. The premises are subjected to constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. Control is afforded by the Bye-laws, and the annual registration of the Keeper and Deputy Keeper.

Moveable Dwellings 147

These visits were chiefly concerned with gipsy encampments.

Factories and Workplaces 96

Sanitary condition of places of public entertainment 4

Rag Flock Act and Regulations 2

One factory is registered in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act 3

Three premises are registered in the Borough.

Public Conveniences 29

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

- | | | |
|---------|--|-----|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 243 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 633 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded | — |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | — |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 41 |

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	90
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Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	82
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	.....	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	.....	.....	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	.....	.....	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	..... 3
(b) By local authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	..... 8
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	..... 15

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit —

(e) Proceedings under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	—

Overcrowding :

No. of visits paid	308
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Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1938

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Four certificates of disrepair were issued during the year, involving fourteen visits to the premises concerned.

Food Hygiene

The number of visits and revisits made in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing, preparation and distribution of food amounted to 896.

Bakers and Confectioners	.....	.....	85
Butchers	.....	.....	53
Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants	.....	.....	58
Cold Stores	.....	.....	13
Confectioners	.....	.....	20
Dairies	.....	.....	43
Departmental Stores	.....	.....	20
Factory, and School Canteens	.....	.....	29
Fish Friers.....	.....	.....	23
Fishmongers	.....	.....	21
Food Vehicles	.....	.....	18
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	.....	.....	37
General Stores	.....	.....	83
Grocers	.....	.....	251
Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	84
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	54
Other Food Premises	.....	.....	24

In addition, the food premises in the Public Market are visited regularly on the two chief market days, Thursday and Saturdays.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING 1956

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3250	252	827	22919	8618	—
Number inspected	3250	252	827	22919	8618	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	5	7	29	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1322	10	5	1076	146	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	40.7	5.9	1.45	4.8	1.7	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	80	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.34	—	—	—	.93	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Meat Condemned : 8,546 lbs.

Total Offal Condemned : 16,366 lbs.

Condemnation of Meat and other Foods

The following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Canned foods, 2,582 lbs. ; Imported Beef, 592 lbs. ; Pork, 51 lbs. ; Sausages, 199 lbs. ; Fish, 116 lbs. ; Bacon, 236 lbs. Butter, 6 lbs. ; Cheese, 151 lbs. ; Dried Fruit, 116 lbs. ; Cake and Cake Mixture, 156 lbs. ; Cooked Meat, 47 lbs. ; Fresh Fruit, 215 lbs. ; Onions, 1,568 lbs. ; Frozen Foods, 491 lbs. ; Sweets, 78 lbs. ; Miscellaneous Foods : Cornflour, Blancmange, Corn Flakes, Jams, etc., 220 lbs.

Apart from unfit meat and offal, which are disposed of for “ conversion ” into by-products, all condemned foodstuffs were destroyed by disinfectant and disposed of by burial at the town refuse tip.

Atmospheric Pollution :

Observations made	196
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(Further details contained in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

Infectious Diseases Control :

Investigations of notified cases	59
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Miscellaneous :

Visits made in connection with interviews of property owners, agents, solicitors, contractors and to other Departments of the Corporation	1206
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Disinfections and Disinfestations :

Following infectious and other diseases	80
Following dirty and verminous conditions	.....	.....	16

Terminal disinfections are carried out following all cases of infectious diseases. Disinfections are also undertaken following all deaths from tuberculosis, or after admission into sanatorium or hospital, or transfer or removal to other towns. On request, fumigations are also undertaken following deaths from other diseases.

The disinfection or disinfestation of any private dwelling houses or premises is undertaken, and charged for, otherwise advice is given.

The number of Library books disinfected during the year were	120
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The Public Mortuary is under the supervision of the Department and subjected to regular cleansing. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the equipment and clothing, etc., used in the post-mortem room.

Rodent Control

The destruction of rats and mice is an important branch of the work of the Department.

A free service is afforded to owners and occupiers of private dwellings. A charge is made for treatments carried out in business and industrial premises. Close supervision is exercised over special premises, such as Corporation's Refuse Tip, River Banks and the Public Slaughterhouse. Maintenance and other treatments of the town's sewers are also carried out.

Particulars of the work done the 12 months ended 31st March, 1957, to surface premises are as follows :—

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses (2)	Business Premises (3)	Agri- cultural (4)
No. of properties inspected ..	24	1094	16	6
No. of premises treated	17	344	14	—

3 notices were served under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which were complied with.

Matters reported to other Departments

Borough Surveyor and Engineer :

Dangerous structures	18	} 129
Drains and Sewers .....	.....	49
Flooding .....	.....	5
Water leakages, etc. ....	.....	33
Accumulations .....	.....	11
Moveable Dwellings .....	.....	7
Miscellaneous	6	

Borough Architect :

Housing disrepairs	24	} 38
Unsatisfactory Drains .....	.....	11
Miscellaneous	3	

Police :

Emission of excessive smoke from road vehicles	7
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Shops Act, 1950

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of this Act, and it is pleasing to report no serious infringements.

Details of Notices Served**(a) Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 92 and 93****(Abatement of nuisances and repairs to property) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	143
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	129
No. of statutory notices served	.....	5
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	3

(b) Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929**1. Section 43—Choked and defective drains :**

No. of statutory notices served	.....	141
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	141

This valuable provision enables choked or otherwise defective drains to be dealt with within 24 hours.

2. Section 45—Prohibition of tents, vans and sheds :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	8
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	6

This provision prohibits the use for human habitation of any tent, van, shed or similar structure within the Borough, without the previous consent of the Town Council.

(c) Llanelly Local Board Act, 1888**Section 57—Provision of efficient W.C. flushing apparatus :**

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	17
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	12
No. of statutory notices served	.....	5
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	4

(d) Food and Drugs Act, 1955**Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955****(Notice of contravention) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	93
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	88

(e) **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949****(Notice of Contravention) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	4
No. of preliminary notices complied with	3

(f) **Factories Act, 1937****(Notice of Contravention) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	11
No. of preliminary notices complied with	11

(g) **Shops Act, 1950****(Notices of Infringements) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	21
No. of preliminary notices complied with	16

(h) **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949****(Notices re rat proofing of premises) :**

No. of preliminary notices served	3
No. of preliminary notices complied with	3

(i) **Bye-laws****Common Lodging House :**

No. of preliminary notices served	2
No. of preliminary notices complied with	2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937**1.—Inspection for the purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	71	11	—
Factories without mechanical power	25	—	—
Other premises under the Act— (including works of building and engineering constructions, but not outworkers premises)	—	—	—
	96	11	—

2.—Defects found.

Premises.	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which proceedings were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S 1)	4	4	.....	.....
Overcrowding (S.2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	.....	.....	.....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—				
(a) Insufficient	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	.....	.....
(c) Not separate for sexes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	11	.....	.....

